



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844.

THE VOICE OF OHIO.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL.
- JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,
DOWTY UTTER, of Clermont.
- CONGRESSIONAL.
- 1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,
3d " R. D. FOSHMAN, of Green,
4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,
5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,
6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,
8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,
11th " GREENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,
13th " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan,
14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,
15th " WALTER JAMISON, of Harrison,
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas,
17th " JAMES FORBES, Jr. of Carroll,
18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Median.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE
FOR MONROE COUNTY.

DAVID KIRKBRIDE,
ALEX. SHAW,
ALEX. HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC A. BROCK,
WM. S. WILSON,
GEORGE W. DURKEE,
HENRY CRUM,
WILLIAM HILL,
DANIEL DAUGHTERTY.

HICKORY CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Hickory Club in the Court house, on Saturday the 4th of May, at 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.

Correspondents will please recollect that they are to refrain from any thing in its nature personal. We are not opposed to a little harmless sparring; but we must say that some of our correspondents have taken the full length of the rope.

We have received the Ohio Democratic Guard, published at McConnellsville, Morgan county; and the GUERNSEY JEFFERSONIAN, at Washington, Guernsey county, both spirited and ably conducted journals. We wish them success in their labors for the good cause.

THE COALITION OF 1825.

Our readers will recollect, that in an article in our paper of the 12th inst. we stated, that the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, all concurred in saying that the reasons which induced them to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson were, that if Jackson was elected President, Mr. Clay would not be made Secretary of State; but on the contrary, if Adams succeeded to the Presidency, Clay would be made Secretary. To establish what we have said, we extract the following from a mass of testimony on this subject.

JOHN DESHA'S STATEMENT.

A statement of the conversation which took place between Gen. Metcalfe and John Desha, in the spring of 1825, shortly after the General returned from Congress.

"After the common salutation took place, I said: Well, General, you have made us a President. He answered, yes.

Do you think the people of Kentucky will be pleased with your vote?

I think they will, when they hear my reasons.

What are your reasons, Sir?

"Why, we could not possibly get Mr. Clay in the cabinet without voting for and electing Mr. Adams, and we could not do without Mr. Clay's talents.

I told him I thought very highly of Mr. Clay, but I supposed there were a good many equally qualified in the United States, and we could do without him if we were dead. But, General, did not General Jackson go into Congress with fifteen more votes than any other candidate?

Yes.

And besides, did not the Kentucky Legislature inform you that a majority of the people of the State wished you, if they could not get Mr. Clay elected, to certainly go for Gen. Jackson?

He answered, he thought he knew as well as the Legislature, as he left Kentucky some days after the Legislature had convened.

But General, you could not know as well as they, as they are immediately from every county in the State.

Let it be as it may, I did as I pleased; and I have another reason.

What is that, General?

We might have been all the time engaged, and have risen without making a President at all, without we elected Mr. Adams.

So much the better, I said, for then we would have Mr. Calhoun to administer the government, and I would much rather, and I believe the people of Kentucky would rather have him at the helm of government than Mr. Adams.

I refer you to Mr. John Miller, of Nicholas county, as he told me he (Metcalfe) gave him the very same reasons he gave me.

JOHN DESHA.

Nov. 17th, 1827.

STATEMENT.

I do certify, that some time previous to the last Presidential election; I heard David Trimble say, in a speech on the Court-house steps in Flemingsburg, that the elder John Adams was the most dangerous man in government in his day, and that young John Q. Adams was a chip of the old block; if any adds, worse; that in the treaty at Ghent, he wanted to

barter away the navigation of the Mississippi, the key stone of the Western country, for a mess of codfish; that he was always considered an apostate federalist; that he always had been hostile to the West; and that we never will have an equal chance with the Eastern people, until we get a Western President; that we now have a chance in the West, for we have two candidates for the Presidency; and that he thought Henry Clay was strongest, and if we could not get him, we have another chance in the West, to wit, Gen. Jackson.

I believe the above to be the sum and substance of his speech, if not the precise words.

Richard R. Lee, William Schockley,
Turpley Taylor, Aquilla Sampson,
Charles Spencer, Jesse Summers,
Mordcael Williams, Col. John Taylor,
T. W. Jones, James Alexander,
E. B. Early,
September 21, 1827.

Our readers would scarcely expect that the Hon. David Trimble, after making these charges against Mr. Adams, would wheel round and vote for him; but read the following certificate:

We, the subscribers, certify on oath, that we were severally present at the Lewis county court, for October 1825, and heard David Trimble make a speech, and he used the following language: "When we went on last fall, to the city of Washington, we found Mr. Crawford out of the question; the contest was between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams; we ascertained that under no circumstances, would General Jackson appoint our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary of State; we ascertained that Mr. Adams would appoint our friend Henry Clay, Secretary of State. Knowing this, then, fellow citizens, that Gen. Jackson would not, and Mr. Adams would, appoint our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary of State, if you expected me to vote for General Jackson, you expected me to do that which I could not, and would not do."

Signed, Jacob Frizzle, Jesse Hamrick,
Henry Halbert, John Griffith,
David C. Heath, William Davis,
William Coffin, Hezekiah Griffith,
Richard Pell, Wm. Hamblin,
John Hendrick, David Tonkry.

The above statement was sworn to before Henry Halbert, Thomas Marshall, William McCleodowny, and W. P. Ball, Justices of the Peace in Lewis county, Kentucky, in November 1827.

Do these statements hold out the idea, that there was no coalition between Adams and Clay? But we have more yet.

"We whose names are undersigned, do hereby certify, that sometime subsequent to the last Presidential election, we heard Francis Johnson, Esq. in the town of Tompkinsville, Monroe county, give as a reason for voting for John Quincy Adams, that if Mr. Adams was elected President, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State; but that, if General Jackson was elected President, Mr. Clay would not be Secretary; and that he believed, Mr. Adams for President, with Mr. Clay for Secretary, would conduce more to the interest of the West, than General Jackson for President, with whom we know not whom for Secretary. We do not pretend to give Mr. Johnson's precise words; but we say positively, that the above is true in substance, and we know we are not mistaken.

William Howard,
Isaac Jackson,
Benjamin Rush,
Howard Mercer,
Lewis Franklin.

This last certificate first appeared in the Frankfort [Ky.] Argus, in 1827.

We will close our extracts for this week by the following, from a letter written by the Hon. John McLane, who, in 1824-5, was a Senator from the State of Illinois, to the Hon. J. H. Eaton. This letter was written in 1827.

"The bargain of 1825, between Messrs. Adams and Clay, I remember well, was freely spoken of by many members of Congress, although I had no personal knowledge of any fact which would warrant the belief that the contract existed; besides the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay, forbade my suspicions on any accusations not supported by positive proof; that proof was not afforded me, and I held him guiltless; yet there were some circumstances of unfavorable appearance, and which, as the friend of Mr. Clay, I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I allude, were the continued silence and lengthy reserve of Mr. Clay's friends, in publishing or letting it be known how they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky delegation, who voted for Mr. A., had a meeting to determine upon their course, and I was informed by one of them, at which, it was said to me, that upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay, for whom shall we vote? he answered in substance, 'that in case General Jackson should be elected, he believed that the administration, with its weight, would be opposed to him, to prostrate him; that should Mr. A. be elected, he felt satisfied it would not be so, but that he hoped no personal consideration for him, would induce them to act contrary to their desire.' Upon these circumstances, I have often remarked, that the first was in character of Kentuckians; that the last was the strongest appeal to which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition which could be laid on their attachment.

When this coalition was charged upon Henry Clay, in the Columbian Observer by Mr. Kremer, he attempted to evade the force of it, by publishing the following card:

"A CARD.—I have seen without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential election. The editor of one of those prints ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th inst. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th inst. by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a deceiver and a liar; and if the DARE unveil himself and avow his name, I WILL HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE, as I here admit myself to be, to ALL THE LAWS which govern and regulate the conduct of MEN OF HONOR.

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER ELECTION.

It will be seen by the following extract that the democrats are again successful, in the city of New Orleans. We should have noticed this result last week, but we had to omit it on account of the length of some other articles:

"An election was held in New Orleans on the 1st inst. for a mayor, three recorders, twelve members of the general council, and thirty-one aldermen. The democrats elected their candidate for mayor (E. Montegut) by 204 votes; two of three recorders; eight of the twelve members of the general council; and sixteen of the thirty-one aldermen. It is probable that the democracy would have 'swept the boards' if exact justice had been meted out to them. The whigs had the appointing of the judges of the elections, and they appointed all whigs, instead of one of each party alternately. These whig judges rejected five hundred and sixty democratic votes—five hundred and ten in the second municipality, and fifty in the first and third municipalities. These votes, it is believed, were sufficient to elect every democratic candidate.

Last year the whigs elected their candidate for mayor, (Mr. Freret, ran by them again at this election,) two of the three recorders; ten of the twelve members of the general council; and twenty-five of the thirty-one aldermen. At the last presidential election, the whig majority in the city of New Orleans, was 933; and at the July election preceding the presidential election, the whigs succeeded in the city by eleven hundred and odd majority. At this election, if the naturalized citizens had been permitted to vote, the democratic majority in the city would have exceeded seven hundred. Be it remembered, that the foreigners who were refused a vote on the first inst. were naturalized by a whig judge; and a large if not the larger portion of them, as has been proved before the State legislature, were naturalized by an officer of the 'Club Club,' under the instructions and at the expense of the whig Club. These men all voted about a month ago at New Orleans. The whigs made no objection to their votes until after the election, when they thought the polls showed that a majority of them voted the democratic ticket."—Globe.

TEXAS.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, has been signed by the president of the United States; whether it will be ratified we are unable to say; it is thought, however, by some that it will. The following is a copy of a letter from the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of Texas:

WASHINGTON, Texas, Jan. 2, 1844.

To the members of Congress, in the United States who are friendly to Texas:

The undersigned, members of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, have learned with great concern and regret that a most erroneous impression, has obtained, and prevails generally among the members of Congress and people of the United States in regard to the feelings and opinions of the people of this Republic upon the subject of the political annexation of Texas to the United States, and apprehending that this impression, if not contradicted, may possibly have much of influence in modifying, or preventing altogether, any action of your present Congress on this subject, the undersigned deem it not improper to assure you, as they hereby do, and authorize you to make the declaration, that at least nine-tenths of the entire people of Texas, would most cheerfully be willing that our government should embrace any overtures from the government of the United States, having for their object the political annexation of Texas on a footing in all respects equal with the other States of the Union.

[Here follow the signatures.]

I herewith send you a copy of a letter addressed to Col. Thomas H. Benton. It is signed by all the members of both houses present, with the single exception of one. It has been deemed a more advisable method at present, than to pass a joint resolution of both houses on the subject.

The facts stated in the letter, you may depend upon it are substantially true.

JAMES SHAW, Senator.

To the Hon. W. J. Brown, of Ind. U. S. Congress.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Who voted for the late Bankrupt Law? Henry Clay.

Who disobeyed the instructions of his constituents, in voting for this measure? Henry Clay.

Who might have put an end to the duel between Graves and Cilley, and prevented the latter from being murdered? Henry Clay.

Who voted for J. Q. Adams for President in 1825, contrary to the known will of the people of Kentucky? Henry Clay.

How was Clay rewarded for this act of treachery? By being appointed Secretary of State.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscribers have received letters testamentary on the estate of Josiah M. Dillon, late of Monroe county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having legal claims against said estate, are requested to present them within one year duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN HOLLISTER,
JAMES SMITH, Executors.

STATE OF OHIO, MONROE COUNTY, ss.

MONROE COUNTY COMMON PLEAS.—IN CHANCERY.

By JAMES R. MORRIS, his Att'y. sp 269

ROAD NOTICE.

THERE will be a petition presented to the commissioners of Monroe county, at their next session in June, praying for the location and establishment of a road beginning and running as follows: Commencing at the road leading from Calais to the Woodfield road, on the land of James Wells, at or near where there is an old trail marked out; from thence running a S. E. direction to or near the S. W. corner of R. Clegg's land; thence on or near the line between sections 4 and 5 to or near the S. E. corner of said Clegg's land; thence through the land of John Shapp; thence to continue on the ridge on or near the trail which is now occupied through the land of J. Christman, John John, Michael Smith, Thomas Boethe, Readmore and John Henry, to intersect the road which leads from Malaga to Kent's at or near the house of Mrs. Snider.

A PETITIONER.

April 20, 1844. 9:4w

ROAD NOTICE.

THERE will be a petition presented to the commissioners of Monroe county at their June session 1844, praying for the establishing a county road to commence at the Methodist Episcopal meeting house on the land of Jacob Wise, Jr. in Franklin township in said county; thence running the nearest and best way to intersect the Woodfield street in Lewisville of Centre township.

JACOB EDWARDS.

April 22, 1844. 9:4w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day by mutual consent dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us, and known under the name of the firm of JAMES W. SHANKLAND & CO. The books belonging to the firm will be settled up by John M. Rownd. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call immediately and close their respective accounts. The business hereafter will be continued by James W. Shankland.

JAMES W. SHANKLAND.
JOHN M. ROWND.

Lexington, Monroe co. O. April 20, 1844. 9d

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons interested that at my instance a writ of attachment was issued on the 3d inst. by Henry Mason, a justice of the peace of Center township, in the county of Monroe and state of Ohio, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of George W. Pyles an absent debtor.

April 19, A. D. 1844. JAMES GUTHRIE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscribers have received letters testamentary on the estate of Apollo Stephens, late of said county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having legal claims against said estate, are requested to present them within one year duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD STEPHENS,
APOLLO STEPHENS JR. Admrs.

April 12, 1840.—St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscribers have received letters testamentary on the estate of Levi Stephens, late of said county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having legal claims against said estate, are requested to present them within one year duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY G. MORRIS,
ADA LAW. Admrs.

April 12, 1844.—St.

BACON.

All persons intending to purchase Bacon of the subscribers, would do well to call soon, as they intend to send off their lot before long.

T. S. MITCHELL.

Woodfield, April 12, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the April Term A. D. 1844, of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County O. David B. Patton and James Nesbit received letters of administration of the estate of James Patton deceased. All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate will present them legally proven for settlement within one year from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate will please settle the same immediately.

DAVID B. PATTON,
JAMES NESBIT. Admrs.

PLOUGHS & POINTS.

The Subscriber has just received at his shop in WOODSFIELD, a large assortment of PLOUGHS of various patterns. Also a general assortment of PLOUGH POINTS, consisting in part of the following:

HORNET'S Nos. 4 and 5,
Improved Bull.

CRANES Nos. 3 and 5 EVANS' Patent,
TRUE AMERICAN,
Patent Lever No. 8,
Self-Sharpners No. 4,

all which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on BLACKSMITHING, in all its various branches at his shop in Woodfield; where waggons will be ironed to order, and iron for same furnished on terms to suit the times.

JEREMIAH OKEY.

March 15, 1844.

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There will be a petition presented to the commissioners of Monroe county, at their next session in June, praying for the location and establishment of a road beginning and running as follows: Commencing at the road leading from Calais to the Woodfield road, on the land of James Wells, at or near where there is an old trail marked out; from thence running a S. E. direction to or near the S. W. corner of R. Clegg's land; thence on or near the line between sections 4 and 5 to or near the S. E. corner of said Clegg's land; thence through the land of John Shapp; thence to continue on the ridge on or near the trail which is now occupied through the land of J. Christman, John John, Michael Smith, Thomas Boethe, Readmore and John Henry, to intersect the road which leads from Malaga to Kent's at or near the house of Mrs. Snider.

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JACOB EDWARDS.

April 22, 1844. 9:4w

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THE undersigned have this day by mutual consent dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us, and known under the name of the firm of JAMES W. SHANKLAND & CO. The books belonging to the firm will be settled up by John M. Rownd. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call immediately and close their respective accounts. The business hereafter will be continued by James W. Shankland.

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JOHN M. ROWND.

Lexington, Monroe co. O. April 20, 1844. 9d

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A PETITIONER.

April 20, 1844. 9:4w

STATE OF OHIO, MONROE COUNTY.

Rhoda Walker } The defendant Wilson Walker }
vs } complainant has this day filed }
Wilson Walker } her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of said }
County, praying for a divorce on the ground of }
more than three years wilful absence of said Wil- }
son. } EDWARD ARCHBOLD, }
April 5, 1844.—Gcw. } Attorney for Petitioner.

State of Ohio, Monroe county ss. }
Court of Common Pleas, June term 1843. }
Thomas Weston, Executor of Jacob Ollom dec'd.

Sarah Ann Ollom, (widow) William Jackson Ollom, Matthew Ollom, Mariah Ollom, Minerva Ollom, Isaac W. Ollom, Jeremiah Ollom, Benjamin Ollom, John Ollom, Peter Ollom, Margaret Russell, Elenor Marlow, Ann Ollom, Adam Ollom, Nancy Ollom, Mary Ollom, John Ollom, Sarah Ollom, and Mary Ollom, heirs at law of Jacob Ollom deceased.

The above named defendants will take notice that said petitioner has this day filed in said court, his amended petition praying to be authorized to sell the E half of the N E qr. Also the S W qr. of the S E qr. of section 20 in range 3 and township 2 in said county, to pay the debts of said Jacob Ollom's estate and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the court.

THOMAS WESTON, Ex'r.
By MASON & MOORE, Sol'rs.
Woodfield, April 5, 1844.—No. 676.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the Farm on which he now resides, lying in Centre township, Monroe County, O. about three and a half miles South of Woodfield; on the main road from Woodfield to Sistersville. Said farm contains about 80 acres, 50 acres of which are cleared. There is on said farm a good hewed-log, shingled roofed HOUSE; a hewed log BARN with a shingle roof; also other barns and out houses; together with a well of good water.—also a young orchard of about 100 trees. For terms apply to the subscriber living on said farm.

JOHN JACKSON.

March 23, 1844.—p

UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

This well established periodical, the name of which has so long been a household word in every part of the Union, continues its claims upon the favor of the reading public. No effort which industry in the business department, enterprise in the arrangements for the provision of matter, and careful consultation of the progress of the public taste can suggest, is omitted to make the Post acceptable to every member of a well ordered family.

DEEMING PURITY OF MORALS the great safe guard of private happiness and public prosperity, the conductors carefully exclude from its columns every thing however brilliant in its claims which may reasonably be objected to in the score of objectionable tendency. The fields of pure literature afford a sufficient material to make an ACCEPTABLE FAMILY NEWSPAPER to contain all the elements of excellence, without a single objectionable line; and it is the greatest pride of the United States Saturday Post that no heat of a family need hesitate to let its columns go under the notice of any member of its household. The general features of the paper include—

TALES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, chosen for their lessons of life, illustrations of history,